

BOSTON RECORDER.

NATHANIEL WILLIS, PROPRIETOR AND PUBLISHER—OFFICE No. 4, CONGRESS-SQUARE, CONGRESS-STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

No. 40.—Vol. VIII.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1823.

Terms, \$3.00 a year, payable in 6 months. To Agents, every 11th copy gratis.

MISCELLANY.

THE PECULIAR CONSOLATIONS OF A MISSIONARY.

A Dissertation, written in 1816, for the Andover "Society of Inquiry respecting Missions," by LEVI PARSONS, late Missionary to Palestine.

It is a truth, clearly inculcated in Scripture, that he who soweth sparingly, shall reap also sparingly; and he who soweth bountifully, shall reap also bountifully. This principle, which is essential to the kingdom of Christ, lays a foundation for the peculiar consolations of a Missionary. Parents, friends, riches, honor, refined society, are not dearer to him than Christ. At the divine command, "follow me," every opposing interest is cheerfully resigned, and what things were gain to the world, are now considered as loss, that they may win Christ, and be found in him at last. He forsaketh all that he hath, with the prospect of being considered as the fifth of the world, and as the offspring of all things. But amid the trials and dangers of his mission, amid the frequent and severe discouragements, he may rejoice in hope, take pleasure in infirmities, in reproaches, in necessities, in persecutions. He may derive the most substantial enjoyment from the nature of his work, as connected immediately with the glory of God, and the interests of Zion; from the divine presence and protection; from the prayers of the whole Christian world; from the prospect of success; and from the rich reward reserved for him in heaven.

1. From the nature of his employment, as connected immediately with the glory of God, and the interests of Zion.

A few remarks here upon the life and character of St. Paul, may not be deemed altogether unnecessary. St. Paul, as the chosen Apostle of Christ to the Gentiles, may properly be considered as the first Missionary to the heathen. His life combined in an eminent degree, the discouragements, the dangers, the afflictions, the hope, and consolations of all who succeeded him. Abundant in labors, in stripes above measure, in prisons frequent, in deaths often, in weariness, and painfulness, in watchings often, in hunger and thirst, in cold and nakedness; yet with the assurance that the grace of Christ was sufficient for him, he could most gladly glory in his infirmities, that the power of Christ might rest upon him. "For when I am weak then am I strong." This view of Christ, which animated his hopes, strengthened his faith, and comforted his soul, was by no means peculiar to the Apostle. All, devoted to a similar employment, are partakers of similar hopes, & pleasures, and are entitled to the same divine reward. The grace of Christ that was sufficient to support and comfort him, is sufficient to support and comfort all, and the promise which he received, extends to all in similar circumstances, to the end of the world. Assured of the all-sufficiency of his Redeemer, the Apostle glories no longer in his physical and superstitious zeal, in the accomplishment of his person, or in the pre-eminence of his literary acquirements, but in the cross of Christ. He thinks no more, but on Gospel truths, he hears, he breathes nothing but the gospel of his Lord. Influenced by a spirit of benevolence, and inspired by the breathings of the Holy Ghost, neither the prejudices of flesh and blood, nor the respect of man, nor fear of death, could withstand him in his course. He moves on with serenity and joy, in a path thick sown with reproaches and pain. He despises the maxims of the world, its hatred as well as its favor, its joys, its sorrows, its weakness and its pomp. Though the universe arms itself against him; though hell opens its abyss; though afflictions assail him on every side, he stands immovable in every storm, looking with faith to his Saviour, and rejoicing that his grace is sufficient for him.

Every true Missionary has a similar spirit. With an unconquerable ardor for his employment, he is prepared for its hardships, its dangers, and its reproaches. Fired with a love for the perishing heathen, he turns away from all the delights of civilized life, and like a faithful soldier, resolves to die in his Master's service. From this resolution never changes. Difficulties new and unexpected arise, fair prospects are obscured, sanguine expectations cut off, yet his hope never yields to despondency, nor his courage to cowardice. Keeping his eye upon the glory of God and the souls of men, he sacrifices his trials, even his own life, without a moment's hesitation. As sorrowing, yet always rejoicing; as poor, yet making many rich; as having nothing, yet possessing all things.

With such a disposition, it is impossible to be unhappy. Are they distressed on every side? they are not cast down. Are they persecuted? they are not forsaken. Are they bound in irons? like Paul and Silas, they sing praises to God in their prisons. Are they called to seal their faith with their lives? they welcome the stake, the gibbet, or the dungeon, which welcomes them to the embraces of their Saviour. Supported by such a hope, the pious Brainerd, when destitute of even the comforts of life, observes, "It is impossible to describe the sweet peace of conscience, and tenderness of soul I enjoyed. It appeared just and right that I should be destitute of house and home, which I rejected to see others of God's people enjoy. I saw so much of the excellence of Christ's Kingdom, and the infinite desirableness of its advancement in the world, that it swallowed up every other thought, and made me willing, even to rejoice to be a pilgrim or a hermit in the wilderness to my dying moment, if I might thereby promote the blessed interest of the great Redeemer. Here I am, Lord, send me, send me to the ends of the earth—send me to the rough, the savage, the wilderness—send me from all that is called comfort in earth—send me even to death itself, if it be but in thy service, and to promote thy kingdom. Compared with the value and preciousness of an enlargement of Christ's cause, all earthly pleasures and comforts vanish like the stars before the rising sun."

The employment of a missionary is admirable calculated to cherish those feelings upon which the happiness of every Christian depends. The grand object of his ministry is kept distinctly in view. His trials and sufferings open to him more and more the mysteries of salvation, and impress divine truth on the mind. They make him rely more exclusively upon the divine assistance, in the discharge of duty, strip the world of its delusive glittering, and render him familiar with death, and with his God. The miserable objects of superstition and wretchedness around him, call forth every feeling of sympathy and benevolence. He labors to set them at liberty from the manacles of the galling and degrading, and to retain their baneful influence over the souls of the victims, when this transitory state shall have passed away.

The Missionary has passed away advantages peculiar to his employment, which must afford continual consolation. He is removed from metaphysical and speculative disquisitions, from political and party contentions, from the fruitless debates of the lit-

rary world—evils, which at the present day, lamentably prevail in civilized societies, and destroy both the happiness and usefulness of many of the most promising ministers. These evils the Missionary escapes. His work is with the hearts of sinners. He contends with principalities, & with the powers of darkness, and with the deep-rooted prejudices of nations and of individuals. Christ and his cross are the subjects of all his preaching, of his conversation, and of his prayers. He directs the suffering souls to the Lamb of God who taketh away the sins of the world. Dwells much upon the sufferings of Calvary, and the glories of heaven. He directs the converted heathen in the path of the Gospel, nourishes him with the bread of life, till he arrives to a perfect one in Christ Jesus. The truths which he inculcates are such as are calculated to give a spirit of devotion, to inspire ardent desires for the glory of God, and for the interests of his kingdom. They are such as kindle a flame of love in the hearts of all the saints, and will excite in heaven songs of everlasting joy.

In direct confirmation of these remarks, we might refer to the testimony of the Missionaries themselves. "Let your preaching (says one of them) be very simple. Exalt the Lamb of God. Tell of his incarnation, miracles, sufferings, death, resurrection and ascension. Never be tired of preaching Jesus. The subject can never be old to you, and to the heathen it is good news from a far country. It is lost alone which can dissolve the chains of the east. It is love of Christ alone in dying for sinners, that has done whatever has already been done, in the conversion of the Hindoos. And there is no hope in a ministry that shall not be like the Great Head of the Church, whose love was stronger than death." It was while the Moravian Missionaries were describing the agonies and death of Christ, his love for sinners, his continual intercessions for his enemies, that the frozen hearts of the Greenlanders melted into repentance. It was the love of the Saviour which brought tears of joy from the eyes of the stupid Hottentots, which humbled the pride of the learned Bramin, and which overcame the prejudices of the heathen world. Missionaries whose theme of preaching and conversation is so pleasing, must have peculiar consolations. A similar method of instruction was adopted by the Missionaries in Africa. "When we first entered upon our work," say they, "we labored to convince our hearers by arguments in this way had little success. They then resorted to objections and difficulties. We insisted chiefly on the dying love of Christ, in the most simple and affectionate manner. We represented him as the all-sufficient friend of lost and helpless sinners; tenderly inviting them to come to him, that they might be saved, and entreating them to give him a trial of experience to our doctrine by praying to Jesus. Since we adopted this method, the Lord has been pleased to make the word effectual to many souls. From time to time our hearers, who were before impenetrable, came to us, and with tears in their eyes, declared that they perceived more and more the truth and excellence of the Gospel."

The extent of a Missionary's usefulness, is another source of peculiar consolation. The intelligence which he communicates, he communicates to the whole Christian world. The conversions of Sabat and Abdallah, related by Dr. Buchanan, awoke the church from the slumbers of stupidity, and raised the desponding hopes of many of the people of God. This sermon was preached to Christendom, and the good it has effected surpasses all calculation. The information communicated by Missionaries is generally of the most interesting nature. It excites the attention of all the friends of Zion, and promotes a spirit of devotion, and stimulates to a life of activity and faithful service. This fact may be strikingly illustrated, by the reports of Vanderkemp, Morrison and Carey. They are read with enthusiastic interest. They have led many ministers to greater zeal. They have discharged parochial duties—many Christians to contribute more liberally of their substance for the support of domestic and foreign Missions—many a Missionary may not see the immediate fruits of his labors for the heathen, yet while he sustains a relation to the Church so encouraged and important, he cannot be discouraged.

II. A Missionary has a special promise of the divine presence and protection. Our blessed Saviour, before his ascension to his Father, left with his disciples this affecting promise. "Lo I am with you always, even unto the end of the world." Christ was with them not as a transient visitor, not only in their prosperous days, but always, in every place, and in every trial to the end of life. He sent them forth as sheep among wolves, to be persecuted and destroyed, yet those words, "Lo I am with you always," inspired them with courage, with zeal and patience. They could endure all things through Christ strengthening them. Every one that hath forsaken house, or brethren, or sisters, or father, or mother, or wife, or children, or lands, for my name sake, shall receive an hundred fold, and shall inherit eternal life. I will never leave thee nor forsake thee. This is the best word, says a late writer, which a missionary can take for his companion, when he is setting out upon a long voyage. He will have many anxious, discouraging doubts. He quits his native land to go among strangers, to encounter great difficulties, and perhaps death. His sorrowing friends bid him farewell with tears, expecting never to see him again. But his best friend leaves him not. He carries him safely over the trackless deep to the place of his destination, and communicates to him every needful blessing. "When thou passest through the fire I will be with thee, and though the waters be deep, thou shalt not overflow there. Fear not, I will be with thee, be not dismayed, for I am thy God, I will strengthen thee, yea, I will lift thee up." With these promises the disciples rejoiced in hope, and were patient in tribulation—the primitive Christians took joyfully the spoiling of their goods—martyrs welcomed the stake, the gibbet, or the dungeon—Missionaries parted with parents, brothers, sisters, country, and society, and cheerfully devoted themselves to dangers, water, perils of tress, willing to endure perils by land, in the wilderness, perils by the heathen, the most substantial, and durable. Jesus is the Missionary's friend. He is his protector in danger, his supporter in affliction, and his comfort in death. The eternal God is his refuge, and underneath are everlasting arms. Who that knows the worth of a Saviour's smile, and the joys which he communicates to the soul, would not part with all for such a friend? Who would not be stung into the fiery furnace for the privilege of walking with Jesus? Who would not look with holy indignation upon the man who dares not follow where Jesus leads? What though the way he marks out be through dangers and distress, through persecutions, reproaches, and death? What though he requires

us to forsake father and mother, house and land, for the sultry climate of India, or for the inhospitable regions of Africa, or for the still more savage regions of Western America? Is not that promise sufficient, "Lo I am with you always to the end of the world"? Can a Missionary, supported by such promises, and protected by such a friend, yield to discouragements? Can he be unhappy while his Saviour lives? As well, I had almost said, might the redeemed be unhappy in heaven, while beholding the unveiled glory of the Lamb.

III. A Missionary has a promise of success. The disciples were repeatedly assured of the success which would accompany their exertions, and of the final glory of the Redeemer's kingdom. They were assured that no purpose formed against them should prosper, that the weapons of their warfare though simple, should be powerful thro' God, to the pulling down of strong holds, that the Gentiles should come to the light, and Kings to the brightness of his rising. Did the subject assigned me admit, I might produce abundant evidence of the fulfillment of these promises. The seventy whom our Lord sent out to preach the Gospel, soon returned rejoicing, that even the devils were subject to them through his name. And it might be shown how the doctrines of the cross, accompanied by the energies of the Holy Spirit, prevailed over the prejudices of idolaters, the learning of philosophers, the eloquence of orators, & the influence of emperors—how that within two centuries, the worshippers of Jesus, filled the cities, islands, castles, boroughs, councils, and armies of the Roman Empire—how that in every succeeding age, Missionaries have overcome the most subtle devices of Satan, subdued the bitterest opposition, conquered the strongest prejudices, and the most powerful corruption of the human heart. At present this subject cannot be examined. It is sufficient for our purpose to know the fact. Had the church been unsuccessful in every attempt to propagate the religion of Jesus, the office of a Missionary would be comparatively painful. But with the promises of the Saviour in view, accompanied with such striking evidence of their fulfillment, the faintest heart must take encouragement, and the most timorous soul be inspired with zeal and fortitude. Brainerd and Elliot in the west, Swartz and Carey in the east, Vanderkemp and Read in the south, and David Stach in the north, afford us convincing evidence, that the Gospel of Jesus converts ferocity into mildness, stupidity into tenderness, and hatred into love. It is the power of God to the salvation of the heathen. Though secluded from the society of the good, says Mr. Chamberlin, and exposed to the insults of the heathen, with a heavy weight of affliction upon me, I am fully satisfied with my situation, nor would I change it for the greatest Emperor in the world—nay, I sometimes think, not even for that of an angel in heaven. O what a prospect! A preacher of the Gospel not to hundreds, nor to thousands, but to myriads of immortal souls, now covered with the grossest darkness. I may not live to see the work of conversion greatly prosper in this place, but I am firmly persuaded that it will do so, and to be able only to begin a work which shall finally succeed, and issue in the conversion of an innumerable multitude of souls, fills me with inexpressible joy. Supported by such a belief, the Missionary anticipates the day when pagan darkness shall flee before the light of the Gospel; when idol music shall give way to the songs of Zion, when children of every land shall lip the name of Jesus, and old men join the chorus, "Glory to God in the highest." He rests assured that he is not laboring in a cause which may yet fail, and cover him with shame and confusion, but in a kingdom destined to embrace the world. His exertions, and prayers, and sufferings, are not in vain. In some important, although perhaps secret way, they will contribute for the furtherance of the Gospel. The precious seed may long lie buried in the earth, yet it will eventually produce the fruits of righteousness and peace. He goeth forth weeping, and bearing precious seed, he shall doubtless come again with rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him.

IV. A Missionary has the prayers of the whole Christian world. The Apostle Paul, in his epistles to the churches, labors incessantly to promote a spirit of prayer, by presenting the most powerful motives to a strict and impartial performance of the duty. "Strive with me in your prayers to God for me." Again remembering their faithfulness in prayer, he is confident of success. "I trust through your prayers I shall be given to you." All Christians are ready to acknowledge the efficacy of humble and fervent prayer. In affliction, mourning, and distress, it is a peculiar consolation that they are not forgotten by those who have an interest at the throne of grace. And in seasons of spiritual declensions, or of public calamities, the more general a spirit of prayer, the more encouragement to hope for deliverance. For a spirit of prayer always portends good. This always has been, but never more than at present, a source of peculiar consolation to a Missionary. The attention of all who love our Lord, is fixed upon the conversion of the heathen, and their united prayers are ascending to God for his blessing upon those who are devoted to the work. The Missionary may rest assured of the daily secret prayers of not a few pious friends only, but of the church in general—and upon the first Monday of every month, of the united and public prayers of the whole Christian world. This excitement among the churches, he receives as the surest pledge of success. Surely a cause of so many prayers and tears, cannot fail. He no sooner devotes himself to the heathen, than he enlists into his favor the hopes, the interests, and the prayers of all God's children. He goes forth with joy, and labours with hope, relying with implicit confidence upon the Great Head of the Church.

"We cannot sufficiently express (say the Missionaries to Tranquebar) what comfort we feel within us, whenever we remembered you and other friends, allied to us in the spirit of love, being mindful of your incessant prayers for the Redeemer's kingdom. Therefore we would have you know, that as you have been with us, we have been with you, when you were offering up your applications in our behalf. The more fervently they address the throne of grace, the more shall we be bound to recommend them to the divine favor and protection, and the greater will be the blessing of Almighty God upon our undertaking." V. A Missionary has a rich reward reserved for him in heaven. Having suffered with Christ in life, he is prepared to reign with him in glory. He cheerfully resigned all—house, brethren, parents and lands, for his name sake, and now he receives the promise and inherits eternal life. Christ acknowledges those who have devoted themselves to his service, as heirs of an eternal inheritance—gives them his rod and his staff, and walks with them thro' the vale of death. "These are they which have come out of great tribulation, and have washed their robes, and made them white in the blood of the Lamb. Therefore are they before the throne of God, and serve him day and night in his temple, and he that sitteth upon the throne shall dwell among them. And they shall hunger no more, neither thirst any more, neither shall the sun light on them, nor any heat. The Lamb which is in the midst of the throne, shall feed them, and lead them unto living waters, and God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes. They that be wise, shall shine as the brightness of the firmament, and they that turn many to righteousness, as the stars forever and ever." This reflection of all others, affords the Missionary the most substantial enjoyment. He looks beyond the tumultuous scenes of life, to the happy shores of endless peace. He remembers that his present afflictions are but for a moment, and are working out for him a far more exceeding and an eternal weight of glory. He fixes his eye upon Christ, and upon those mansions which he has prepared for him. "There the wicked will cease from troubling, and the weary be at rest. There mine eyes will not run down with tears, nor my heart sink with sorrow. There shall I meet with my Saviour, and be made like to his glorious image. There meet with friends whom I forsook for Christ, with all the redeemed, there drink of the rivers of pleasure which flow from the throne of God. Come then discouragements, pains and distress; welcome crosses, persecutions and tortures, for such a Saviour, for such a crown!" When summoned hence by the messenger of death, he can confidently exclaim with the Apostle Paul, "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith. Henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness which the Lord the righteous Judge shall give me at that day. He is welcomed to the society of the redeemed, and to all the pleasures of heaven. The Saviour approves of his services, acquits him of guilt, and receives him to his presence. "Well done, thou good and faithful servant, thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord." This is the man who in the estimation of many Christians, was presumptuous and enthusiastic, and in the estimation of the world, was poor and comfortless, who devoted himself to a life of self-denial, of infamy and reproach,—he now walks with Christ in white, for he is worthy.

MISSIONARY SPEECHES.

Examples of True Charity.

I may perhaps, be allowed to refer to the formation of a Church Missionary Association lately, in the place where I at present reside, not a dozen miles from town. It so happens, that we have no less than five clergymen resident in the place: but they are so possessed with the notion that the Church Missionary Society has a reasoning of dissent in its composition, that we have not been able to obtain their concurrence in our object; and this has prevented many who plume themselves upon their Churchmanship, from supporting our unexceptionable Church Society. In contrast, however, to this confined and jealous principle, and to display the beauty of a truly enlarged and liberal heart, I relate the circumstance.

One of our kind and zealous ladies, who undertook to canvass the place for subscriptions, called on a pious tradesman in the town who is not a Churchman. On entering, he said, "I wait on you, Sir, from the Church Missionary Society lately established here, because I have undertaken to call at every house in my division; but as I believe you are not a Churchman, I cannot presume to calculate upon your subscription; and though we are happy to receive support from any one, I ought not perhaps, to expect it from you; and, therefore, having fulfilled my engagement by calling, I will now cheerfully take my leave." "Stop, Madam," said he, "I cannot suffer you to go away thus. It is true, we have a Missionary Society of our own; but when I consider how long I have lived in this place, & how little comparatively has been done here in a religious point of view until the formation of your Missionary Society, I am truly thankful to God for His goodness; and you shall take the names of my wife and daughter as humble, but cheerful contributors." While he yet spoke, "the springs which were in his head"—as John Bunyan says of his Pilgrim while gazing at the Cross—"the springs which were in his head, did send the waters down his cheeks"; and he thus gave evidence of the reality of that Christian Principle which possessed and enlarged his heart. He was a Wesleyan. I shall not however, do justice to my story, or to the Church of England, if I do not mention that the Lady referred to, after receiving the good old man's subscription, said, "Now, Sir, as you have been so kind and liberal toward our Society, you must allow me to give you a testimony of my good will toward yours." On which she insisted upon his accepting a present from her own purse, for the Wesleyan Missionary Society.

[John Bacon, Esq.—at the Wesleyan Ann.

A gratifying Meeting had recently been held at Manchester, at which they raised £530 for the Missionary Cause. After all was over, a letter was handed to him, containing a sovereign, a shilling, a sixpence, and a penny. The writer had emptied her pockets at the Meeting; but on returning home, she asked herself, "Have I done all that I could?" She found that she possessed the sum just specified. This person was unknown to him: he had taken some pains to find out the individual, but did not succeed: there was, therefore, no vanity in what she did—nothing to be talked about. He knew not who was the donor, but she was known to the God of Missions, who recorded the fact in his book for a memorial. He was struck with the time of doing this: it was not at the meeting after she had been listening to an energetic & powerful address, but when she had retired from the crowd. They should venerate and respect such an instance of faith in God. She did what she could; & her offering was, no doubt, acceptable to Him, who commended the conduct of her who threw into the treasury two mites, which make a farthing, when He said—Verily this poor woman did cast in all that she had, even all her living. [Rev. Robert Newton—at the Wesleyan Ann.

INTERESTING INFORMATION.

Extract from a letter dated London, 28th July, 1823, to a gentleman in Philadelphia.

"It is consolatory to observe that the light of divine truth is spreading so fast, notwithstanding every effort of the enemy. Leander Van Eas, writes from Darmstadt of 8th June, that the War Minister had accepted his offer to distribute the scriptures amongst the Catholic soldiers, and 3000 copies had been deposited in the War Office for that purpose: he adds, that no Catholic Priest will dare to take away the scriptures from the soldiers, who are highly gratified with the prospect of distribution; and further that two Catholic Priests had lately visited him, and after spending some time could hardly force themselves away, taking with them 400 copies of the scriptures which they had purchased for distribution."

"It is amongst the remarkable occurrences of the day that a Spanish Catholic Dignitary, the

Bishop of Barcelona, has been for some time past engaged in preparing an edition of the New Testament, the printing of 2500 copies of which he has just completed, and it is said to be a truly elegant Version, superior to that of Father Scio: it has been approved by the Cardinal Bourbon and the Archbishop of Toledo, and is dedicated by permission to King Ferdinand. Circumstances of poverty are now pressing on the good man, but his spirit is well exemplified in the following remark on the state of his church: "would to God that she may be richer in spirituals, now that she will be in temporals more like the primitive church."

"A pleasing circumstance has been lately mentioned from St. Petersburg, evincing a more liberal conduct on the part of the Emperor of Russia than his political proceedings would afford reason to expect. A young Mahomedan of rank, had been converted to Christianity through the instrumentality of the Missionaries at Astracan; he applied to them for Christian Baptism, this became known to the Dignitary of the Greek church there, who applied to the government, and claimed the right of baptizing him into the Greek community as the established religion of the country. The case was stated to the Emperor, who on hearing both petitions, immediately decided that the Mahomedan was at liberty to choose which community he preferred."—Philadelphia Recorder.

CEYLON MISSION.

Communicated for the Boston Recorder.

Extract from a private letter written by Mr. Woodward, Missionary in Ceylon; recently received.

"I think since I last wrote, one if not two have become hopeful converts; certainly one. The case is worth a narration.—Many months since (perhaps 18) a person named Suppen in this village, being guilty of a crime, was sentenced to three years confinement in chains in Jaffa prison. When in prison a New Testament was sent him from Batticotta, to keep by him in prison, and to read, &c. Some months passed, and a certain man named Kantan, living in Manepy was arrested in consequence of a groundless complaint brought against him—was sent to prison to await his trial. He was lodged in the same room with Suppen. Soon after his imprisonment he discovered the New Testament, (never saw one before) and read from day to day with an increasing desire to know its contents. He soon began to love it because he was persuaded it was true. Other prisoners would on each day seat themselves on the floor to hear Suppen read some Tamil songs; but Kantan declined uniting with them, and turned to that "good book." The time arrived and he was to be separated from that good book, for he was to be released from prison. When leaving prison he coveted the book—thought there might be none other in the country. At any rate (having heard in prison that there were men who came to this country to make known such glad tidings) he was determined he should go to the missionaries, and be more fully instructed. Not knowing the character of missionaries, he dared not go to the house of one, without he had some business, "for," as he said, "if I go and loiter about their houses, they will think I am a thief." Necessity found out an expedient by which he could lawfully appear in the presence of a white man. He took a basket of fruit, with which he went to Manepy mission house and offered it for sale. Having taken or declined the fruit, Brother Spaulding talked with him, and gave him some tracts. Many months passed in which he was a constant hearer—became particularly acquainted with Brother Spaulding, and disclosed his whole heart. We believe his case has caused joy in heaven. Certainly we rejoice—we weep with joy. He is received into the church. He gave up his child to God in baptism. He has a wife who is not unconcerned about her soul. Such are the glorious things we are permitted to see. A poor, ignorant, lost, self-degraded heathen man brought nigh by the blood of Christ. The Lord is still working among us.

"I must tell you of one exercise I have weekly with our boys. I give a subject for 2 or 3 individuals, to examine & to dispute with me on the succeeding week. Not long since I gave this question, "Judging by the ceremonies of the Tamil and Christian religion which bears marks of divinity?" A boy, (Ashbury) conducted the disputation in support of Christianity. He reasoned as follows: (I give you not a translation of his words, but his ideas.) In the Tamil religion there are numberless ceremonies; in the Christian but few. We will take of each and compare them. They both pray. To whom? The heathen to a senseless image; the Christian to his Creator. What the manner of their prayer? The heathen address their God as they address men—no humility. The Christian by his posture and tears evinces the feelings of his heart. For what do they pray? The heathen for property, children, &c.; the Christian for food convenient for him, but especially for deliverance from sin, and for holiness in heaven. One prays for body, the other for soul. How do they behave in the place of worship? The Tamil temples are but play-houses, and the vilest characters employed in performance of ceremonies; but on the walls of the Christian church, and on the countenance of the worshippers is inscribed, "Holiness unto the Lord."

Dublin Sunday School Anecdotes.—One of the female teachers, in the course of reading the Scriptures, made some observations on that passage which speaks of the man who built his house upon the sand. Some time after, a little girl, who had been listening to her remarks, came to her and said, "I have been led to think seriously on what you told us about the man who built his house upon the sand, and to imagine that I was in the same situation with that person. I then prayed to the Lord to show me the right foundation, but found my mind was not released from its load, yet I continued earnest in my prayers to God on this subject, and was at length enabled to see that I had built my house upon the rock, even the Lord Jesus Christ; and I feel confident that the Lord put it into the heart of my dear mother to send me to this school."

One evening, about two months ago, as one of the Committee was passing the school house, after the school had been dismissed, he was surprised to hear some of the children singing an hymn within, and applied for admission; but finding the door locked and the singing immediately discontinued, he was led to look through one of the windows, when he perceived about eight of the girls engaged in prayer.

Sunday School Anecdote.—I heard the following little anecdote of one of the Sunday School scholars at English Harbour. A company of strolling players endeavoured to get up a play, at Falmouth, a small town, not far from English Harbour. A young lady offered a ticket to a little girl belonging to the Sunday School, who immediately dropped a curtsy, and innocently said, "Ma'm, I thank you; but, I hope I could not disgrace the school so much as to think of going to such a place." [Hyde's Journal.

and is so strikingly arranged, that the most universal use of it is to be desired." It will be published at the Codman Press, Andover. Subscription price in boards \$5.

RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

Liberia.—The intelligence from the Colony up to the 21st July, is as favorable as could have been expected. Only eight deaths by fever have occurred during the rains, and these through the unavoidable exposure of the patients, rather than through the violence of the disease. Dr. Ashmun inquires, "Why are not Missionaries sent?" and adds, "a better opening exists not in the world—and, where would they be more needed?"

American Colonization Society.—The Managers have determined if possible to despatch three ships to Africa with colonists this fall. The only difficulty will be in procuring the necessary funds; many free colored people are anxiously waiting the opportunity to join their brethren who are already gone.

Ottawa Mission.—Rev. Ludovic Robbins was publicly commissioned as superintendent of this mission, Sept. 23d, at Washington, Pa. A large assembly convened on the occasion, and a collection amounting to \$112, was taken up.—Clothing to the amount of \$300 was also contributed, by the people of Washington & its vicinity.

Call for Missionaries.—Thousands who have lately emigrated to Detroit & the vicinity, are destitute of the means of grace, and must remain so in a considerable degree, till assisted by some missionary society. Many of them would cheerfully contribute to the support of the gospel, but most of them are involved in the usual embarrassments attending a new settlement.

A Young Men's Missionary Society, has been formed at Concord N. H. auxiliary to the New Hampshire Missionary Society. Forty-three dollars are the avails of its first year's exertions.

An Auxiliary Bible Society has been organized in Cumberland Co. Va. to which about \$200 have been subscribed. In one family, the husband, wife, and eight children, became subscribers. Rev. Mr. Carlton is employed as a special agent, to form auxiliaries in Virginia.

Education Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Virginia and Maryland.—This Society was formed in 1818. Assistance has been rendered to several young men, in their efforts to acquire a theological education; but the funds are far too limited. In 1821 it was resolved to locate a professorship at William and Mary College or elsewhere, as the society might from time to time direct. For want of funds, this resolution has not been carried into effect. Recently new exertions have been made. The Convention of Virginia have established a Theological Seminary, and appointed a Professor, the Rev. Mr. Keith, a clergyman well known and highly prized for his talents, learning, zeal and Christian spirit. The commencement of operations is, however necessarily deferred for the present. The Beneficiaries will be placed under the care of Professor Keith, at Alexandria, this year—and it is hoped that next year the funds will be in a state that will warrant the establishment of the Seminary. It appears, that in Virginia there are 83 counties without a single Episcopal minister, and that in the whole state there are not more than 25 Episcopal clergymen. And yet Virginia is peculiarly the State of Episcopalians.

Theological Seminary of the Reformed Presbyterian Church.—The operations of this Seminary which have been for some time suspended, are now revived, and the Rev. Dr. Wylie of Philadelphia, is re-appointed Professor.

Benefits of Sabbath Schools.—In Princeton, several of the teachers and scholars have united themselves to the people of God, during the past year. Some of them refer their first serious impressions to the instructions and exhortations of the Sabbath school.

In the city of Washington, nine teachers and three scholars have given evidence of a change of heart since the last report.

At Lawrence, four young persons have made a public profession of religion, in the course of the past year, who ascribe their pious experience to their connection with the Sabbath schools in their vicinity. Two of them were teachers, & 2 scholars.

At Hilltown, sixteen of the teachers and three of the learners, have made a public profession of faith in Christ, and regard their present hopes as the result of their attention to the Sabbath school.

In North Carolina, Sabbath schools and Bible Classes are multiplying, and producing the most salutary effects.

Retains.—In Liberty, Wake Co. N. C. 40 persons have been added to the Baptist church the past year, and several more are still under serious convictions.

Halifax church, in the same vicinity, has received an addition of 182 members, during the present revival, which has continued 2 years.

Seventy have been baptized and added to the church at Cross Roads in the same county.

A small Presbyterian Church at Perth Amboy, N. J. has been revived within a few weeks. Fifteen or sixteen have been brought into the kingdom, and several are still enquiring the way to Zion. Thirteen were added to the church at the last communion.

At Fredonia, N. Y. there is an increasing attention to religion, and 25 have been added to the church within a few months.

In different parts of South Carolina, the Holy Spirit is awakening a serious concern in the minds of many.

In Columbia, evening prayer meetings have been established, and attention to them is increasing. The deplorable state of South Carolina College, under an infidel president, is leading Christians of all denominations through the state, to unite their prayers and efforts for the general reformation of religion. In Fairfield district there is a very solemn attention to the means of grace prevailing among the Baptists.

At Jonesboro', East Tennessee, there is a special attention among Presbyterians, Methodists and Baptists. Nearly 40 have already joined the Methodist Church, 25 the Presbyterian, and several more to the Baptist.

The Religious Intelligencer states that there is considerable attention at Land Lake, N. Y. About 25 were either rejoicing in the love of God, or anxiously requiring the way to Zion.

Hudson River Baptist Association.—The eighth session was held at Poughkeepsie, August 7th and 8th. Introductory Sermon by Rev. Mr. Sommers, of New-York, from Eph. ii. 19. "Now therefore, ye are no more strangers," &c. The spirit of missions is manifestly increasing within the bounds of this body. Sabbath schools, Bible Classes, &c. are in successful operation. Missionary, Education Societies flourish. \$800 have been collected for these objects. 1000 children are taught on the Sabbath day. The peace of God, which passeth all understanding prevails in the churches generally. Whole number of members in these churches, 1930.

Boston Baptist Association.—The twelfth anniversary of this body was held at Salem, the third week in September. Introductory sermon by the Rev. Mr. Sharp, of Boston, from James i. 22—"Be ye doers of the word," &c. The letters from the churches detailed no extensive revivals, but exhibited additions to most of the churches, and evidenced that they were established in the truth, and were walking in harmony. During the session, monies were received from most of the churches, and from various benevolent societies and individuals, for the support of missions, education of young ministers, and in aid of the Evangelical Tract Society, amounting to about \$300. Sermons were delivered by Rev. Mr. Putnam, & Rev. A. Bolles. Prayer meetings were attended on the mornings of each day of the sessions.

Dedication.—A small but commodious Methodist Chapel in Cohasset, was dedicated to the worship of God, August 29th.

St. James' Church, near Stanton, Del. was on Thursday, 4th Sept. consecrated to the worship of God, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop White.

Ordinations.—On the 25th ult. at the Tabernacle, in Salem, Rev. EDWARD FROST was ordained as a Missionary to Bombay—and also the following persons as Evangelists, viz: Rev. A. WARNER, Rev. A. D. ENDY, Rev. N. W. FISKE, Rev. J. OAKES, and Rev. GEORGE SHELTON. The introductory Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Walker, of Danvers; Sermon by Rev. Mr. Cornelius, of Salem, from Ex-lus xiv. 15, "Speak to the children of Israel, that they go forward;" Consecrating Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Dana, of Marblehead; Charge by Rev. Mr. Emerson, of Salem; Right-Hand of Fellowship, by the Rev. Mr. Wisner, of Boston; Concluding Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Fay, of Charlestown. The exercises were interesting and impressive; and at the close, 80 dollars were collected for the benefit of Foreign Missions.—Reg.

Mr. Frost, with his wife, and Mrs. Mary Graves, wife of the missionary at Bombay, embarked on the ship Pagoda, on the evening of Saturday, for Calcutta, and left this port early the next morning.

POLITICAL SUMMARY.

FOREIGN.

Late from Gibraltar.—Captain Bradford arrived at the port of Boston on the 28th ult. He brought no news, but a letter received by his arrival, as stated in the Boston Statesman, contained the following extracts:—

"The blockade of Cadiz is kept up by sea and land, but the city is well supplied with provisions for the next five months."

"Gen. Riego is at Malaga, having quickly raised 6000 troops."

"It is impossible to foresee the result. The French are certainly disappointed, prices of provisions were kept up here. Flour is fast declining, and every other article is particularly dull."

An arrival at New-York brings London advices to the 25th, and intelligence from Corunna to the 18th of August. At the period last mentioned Corunna was suffering from a tremendous cannonade or bombardment. The town was on fire in 3 places at the time the latest advices were written. The defection of Manero was confirmed, and it is said that one or two other officers of some note in Catalonia, have gone over to the French.

The London Observer of the 24th, says "it continues to be confidently asserted and believed in Paris that an arrangement between the Duke of Angouleme and the Cortes is nearly concluded; and the French Rentes which have been depressed from various causes have again risen."

Still later from France.—A late arrival at New York has brought news of a late date from Gibraltar, Cadiz, England & France. Corunna surrendered on the 14th of August, and Algeiras capitulated on the same day. The last news from Gibraltar is to the 3d Sept. The Duke D'Angouleme had been at his quarters before Cadiz some days, and the siege was continued. The city is provisioned for five months, and the reports that the Duke had entered into negotiations with the Cortes are contradicted. Sir Robert Wilson had arrived at Lisbon from Vigo, with some of his companions, but was denied any communication with the shore. A surgeon, however, was allowed to go on board the vessel to dress the wounds of Sir Robert. It is said that England has again offered to act as mediator between France and Spain, and it is thought that peace would soon follow.

Prussian Constitution.—On the 5th of June the King of Prussia issued a decree, announcing his pleasure for the introduction of a Representative system into his monarchy, and the establishment of Provincial Assemblies in the spirit of the ancient German Constitution, such as the peculiar situation of the country, and the spirit of the times require.

Greeks and Turks.—A London paper of Aug. 12th, states in substance that the Greeks have defeated a triple victory. The Captain Pacha, after doubling Cape d'Or, detached thirty transports, escorted by some ships of war, for Patras, while he himself, with the main force, made for the bay of Corystos, in the island of Euboea.—Here, under the protection of the batteries of the place (occupied by the Turks) he landed 5000 troops, which he ordered to gain Attica by the strait of Negropont, and then proceeded to Phocis, in order to favour the entrance of the Turks from Thessaly by the pass of Thermopylae. The Greeks defending the pass would thus have been placed between two fires. The Pacha, however, was attacked by a Greek squadron, which had watched his movements, and after an obstinate combat the Greeks succeeded by their skill in manoeuvring—blew up several Turkish vessels, with fire ships, took, and put to flight and chased the rest of the enemy's fleet. The squadron, which sailed for Patras, on hearing of this disaster, instantly quitted the harbor, which it had reached, and bore away for the coast of Africa. The Turks have also been defeated at the pass of Thermopylae, and driven to the plains of Pharsalia by Ulysses. Such a turn have these advantages given to the affairs of Greece that the Turks, it was expected, would be disabled for the present year, and Greece probably secured in her independence.

Treaty of Peace contemplated between the Greeks and Turks.—An article in the London Evening Star, of the 13th of August states that measures have been taken by the Porte to end the Greek war by a treaty, in which great advantages are offered the Greeks. This negotiation is said to be carried on under the mediation of England.—The Emperor of Russia has confided the charge of conducting his concerns with the Porte to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, until diplomatic intercourse shall be renewed between the Courts of Petersburg and Constantinople. That renewal Alexander refuses till the commercial relations of the two countries are restored to the footing on

which they stood previous to the removal of Strongoff.

Fire at Constantinople.—On the 13th of July a fire broke out at Constantinople, in the superb Costina contiguous to the Naval Arsenal. In a short time 2,500 houses were consumed. The fire soon gained the Arsenal, and all efforts to extinguish it were vain. It was re-lighted three times by the authors of the conspiracy. One ship of the line of 74 guns, two corvettes, five brigs, & 110 smaller ships were consumed. Dismay prevailed throughout the capital. The Greeks say that God is with them, seeing that in the space of one year the two great arsenals of Tophana and Tersana have been consumed by fire.

British and Foreign School Society.—Fifty-seven schools in London connected with this institution, contain more than 9000 children. Thirty five schools in the Highlands under the care of Mr. Cameron containing 1521 scholars. They have 17 schools in India in Ireland. In India the schools of natives contain 20,000 children.—At Calcutta, Miss Coke has established 15 schools for girls—more than 6000 belong to schools in the West Indies, & in South America the system is progressing under the sanction of their government.

DOMESTIC.

Indian War.—The National Intelligencer of September 23, states that the last accounts left Col. Leavenworth's party within one hundred miles of the Arickarees, and they are in expectation of hearing of a battle between the Colonel and the Indians. This expedition is sent to punish the Indians for attacking a trading and hunting party of whites under Gen. Ashley.

Blackstone Canal.—This enterprise is in prosecution with as much despatch as possible, consistent with giving an opportunity to all those who are inclined to patronize it to afford their assistance. One route was surveyed some time since, and the estimates of expense reported. A second route is now under survey from the Blackstone factory in Mendon, to Providence, entirely distinct from the first, and every person owning land on this last mentioned route, has signed a release to the Canal Corporation of all claims for damages in consequence of the construction of the Canal.

Albany Bridge.—A section of the Albany Bridge lately gave way, when five men and eight horses, with three waggons and two carts, were precipitated into the river, falling about eight feet into the water of the same depth, and not a man or beast was essentially injured.

Lighting Rods.—In our paper of the 13th Sept. we published a valuable communication on this subject, pointing out the errors, in placing and pointing those rods, which frequently cause them to invite danger instead of guarding against it. The author, however, omitted an error, which we believe has frequently been attended with disastrous consequences. We allude to fastening the rods to the buildings, by iron bolts or clamps, which serve to conduct the electric fluid immediately into the building. Instead of this, let them be fastened with wood.

Water-Proof Cloth.—A process has lately been invented, by which cloth may be rendered water-proof. It is said to consist in gluing two pieces of cloth together by a wash of caoutchouc (India rubber) dissolved in mineral oil, produced at gas works, and passing them through a rolling press. A coat thus made, is said to be quite impervious to rain.

Agricultural Curiosity.—A single stalk of Millet, raised at Lebanon N. Y. the present season, produced 110 tresses, containing 6700 seeds.

Rheumatism.—We are requested to state that the following is an effectual recipe for the cure of rheumatism:—Take Cucumbers when full grown, and put them into a pot with a little salt; then put the pot over a slow fire, where it should remain for about an hour, then take the cucumbers and press them, the juice of which must be put into bottles, corked up tight, and placed in the cellar and remain for about a week; then wet a flannel rag with the liquid, and apply it to the part afflicted.

Suppression of Drunkenness.—Col. A. Ogden of New-Jersey, has recovered the sum of \$2,500 from Thomas Gibbons, for sending him a challenge. The cause was tried before Chief Justice Kirkpatrick and a special jury. A few legal perillies of this kind would, probably, be far more efficacious in suppressing Duels, than any other measures likely to be adopted.

Extraordinary Theft.—On the 15th ult. a man who called his name Collins, drove two yoke of oxen into Sunderland, sold them and received the cash. On the night of the same day he stole them from the purchaser, drove them to Hadley Mills, and the next morning sold them again; but before he received his pay, was arrested, brought back to Sunderland, examined, and before two o'clock of the same day was safely lodged in Greenfield goal, to await his trial at the next Supreme Court.

Spontaneous Combustion.—An uncommon instance of spontaneous combustion occurred in Salem on Friday, last week. Smoke was seen to proceed from a building occupied by Mr. Joel Bowker, in which a quantity of salt and mineral coal was deposited, and opening the door, the interior of the coal heap was found to be on fire, and it had communicated to a part of the building. By the timely discovery the fire was extinguished without much damage.

Sickness at Natches.—Letters from Natches to the 29th Aug. represent the fever as raging with uncommon violence and unprecedented mortality—sweeping off whole families, and attacking without distinction natives residents & strangers. There were 14 deaths on the 26th, 13 on the 28th, and letters dated the 1st inst. state that the disease continued to rage without any abatement.—The writer estimates that the whole population of the city could not exceed 200 in number, out of whom 49 persons had died during the last 5 days. Much sickness exists in the surrounding country—some of the inhabitants by merely entering Natches on business and retreating, have contracted the fever and died.

New Orleans, Sept. 4.—We learn that a flat boat arrived at the upper quarantine this morning, having on board one person only, a boy, alive.—The boy represents, that the boat left Natches a few days since, having, together with himself, 4 men on board, all of whom have died with the yellow fever. New Orleans, however, continued remarkably healthy. Some few cases had occurred, but a paper of the 3d inst. says that none were then known to exist.

Theft Caught.—The New-York police officers have succeeded in detecting the person, who is supposed to have robbed the boarders at the Mansion House in Broadway, kept by Mr. Bunker, of about 900 dollars in money, a valuable gold watch, &c. He is a coloured man named Peter Van Nostrand, and was servant to a family who boarded there some weeks previous to the robbery. Some money was found upon him, and hopes are entertained that he will be recovered.

Robbery.—Mr. Seth P. Eastman, of St. Albans, (Vt.) was recently plundered near Whitehall, (N. Y.) of upwards of \$1,500, most of which belonged to Messrs. Swift and Brainard of St. Albans.

Fires.—On the evening of the 27th, the dwelling house, occupied by the Messrs. Harris in Purchase-street was discovered to be in flames in the fourth story. The family, who were below, were first made acquainted with their danger by the alarm in the street. By the great exertions of the engine men, fire wardens and citizens, the fire was subdued, after burning the upper story and part of the next below it. Most of the furniture was saved. The loss is said not to be serious. The fire was communicated by means of the kitchen chimney, which caught fire & was extinguished about noon, although it had been

swept by a licensed sweeper, the morning previous.

Fire.—On the night of the 24th ult. at 11 o'clock, the dwelling house of Mr. Francis Butler of Durham, (10 miles from Portsmouth,) was destroyed by fire with all its contents. We learn that the family of Mr. Butler and that of Mr. Stephen Nudd resided in the house, and with much difficulty the members of both families escaped with their lives, except Mrs. Chesley, (the mother of Butler,) and Mr. Patrick Cogan, who, shocking to relate, perished in the flames.—Journal

MARRIAGES.

In Hanover, N. H. on the 31st ult. by the Rev. Josiah Towne, Mr. Samuel Mosely, of Montpelier, Vt. to Miss Sarah Curtis, daughter of Dea. Joseph Curtis. They are on their way as Missionaries to the Choctaw nation, and expect soon with the smiles of Divine Providence, to join our beloved brethren and sisters at Mayhew. Also on the 16th inst. Rev. William A. Chapin, of Craftsbury, Vt. to Miss Lucy Curtis, the sister of Mrs. Mosely.

In Concord, N. H. Rev. Charles Walker, of Rutland, Vt. to Miss Lucretia Ambrose.

DEATHS.

In Boston, Joseph Warren, aged 6 mo. only child of Mr. Joseph Goddard; Widow Lydia Taylor, 47; Miss Eunice Greenleaf Lear, 19, daughter of the late Mr. John L.; Mrs. Charlotte, wife of Mr. William Allen, jun. 35; Mrs. Abigail Coffin, formerly of Nantucket, 80; Of dysentery, Arnold Welles Brown, 6 y. son of Dr. John B. Brown; Mr. John Hutchinson, 40; Mrs. Ann D. Gordon, wife of Mr. John G. 37; Mr. Timothy Townsend, 49; Benjamin Woods, 13, killed by falling through a scuttle of the new building at the corner of Union and 3rd streets; at S. Boston, Abigail Jane, daughter of Mr. Thos. A. Eayrs, 7 y.

In Roxbury, Mrs. Sarah Sheldon, wife of Mr. William S. 35.—In Dorchester, Mr. Amos Hersey.—In Charlestown, Lt. George Cooper, of the Marine Corps, 22.—In Quincy, Miss Fanny Jenkins, eldest daughter of Capt. Oliver J.—In Waltham, Miss Hannah Snyder, 24.—In Lynn Mrs. Mary, relict of the late Mr. Benjamin Phillips, 65.—In Salem, Mrs. Sarah Henman, aged 104, the oldest person in that town; Mr. Ernestus A. Plummer, 41.—At Leominster, 26th ult. Ann S. Gardner, youngest daughter of John G. Esq. 11.—In Dorchester, Mr. Mark Pickard, 73.—In Andover, Mr. Isaac Farnum, 80.—In Woburn, Mr. Josiah W. Coburn, of Charlestown, 24.—In New-Bedford, Mr. Jeremiah Mayhew, 79.

In Newport, R. I. Mrs. Patience Johnson, widow of Augustus J. Esq.; Mrs. Ann Webber, widow of Capt. Thomas W. 84.—In Providence, R. I. Mr. Allen Wardwell, son of the late Josiah W. Esq. 20.—In New-York city, Mrs. Susannah Lord, wife of Capt. Robert L. of Boston, 23.

In Marietta, Ohio, the Rev. SAMUEL PRINCE ROBBINS. This intelligent gentleman and most excellent divine was the son of the late Rev. Chandler Robbins, D. D. who, for many years was pastor of the first Church established by our forefathers at Plymouth. Mr. R. whose death we have now to deplore, has, since 1806, exercised his parochial duties at Marietta with heartfelt interest and the most conscientious fidelity. In the pulpit, he partook largely of the zeal, the dignity and eloquence; and in his intercourse with the world, inherited much of the courteous manners, amiable deportment, and uninterrupted cheerfulness for which his father was so much distinguished and beloved.—Debilitated by long and assiduous attentions at the sick bed of his afflicted wife, he fell an easy prey to disease, and has left the people of Marietta to mourn the loss of a pastor who was devoted to their best interests, and his friends and relations in New-England, of an attached and beloved relative.

At Sea, on board brig Warbler, on her passage from Cuba to Rotterdam, David Quarrier, a native of New-York, 23.

DOUGLASS ON MISSIONS.

THIS day published, and for sale by SAMUEL T. ARMSTRONG, No. 50, Cornhill.

Hints on Missions. By JAMES DOUGLASS, Esq. First American Edition. Price 37 1/2 cts.

The comprehensive view which Mr. Douglass has taken of the whole sphere of Missionary exertion—of the agency actually in operation, and of the resources and means which it remains to employ, is at once highly interesting and valuable.—This is eloquent writing; but, what is more, it is as just as it is eloquent.—Of the feasibility of some of the plans suggested by Mr. Douglass, different opinions will be entertained; but, the impression left by the perusal of his eloquent remarks, cannot fail to be in favor of at least the rationality of the moral enterprise in which we may now be said to have embarked.—His Hints must be recognized as proceeding from a comprehensive mind, glowing with a genuine and expansive philanthropy.—Eclectic Magazine.

Also, vol. IV, of *Scott's Family Bible*; subscribers are requested to send for their volumes.

In Press, and will be published in a few days, *The Deserter*; or Religion must be all or is nothing. From the third Edinburgh edition, considerably enlarged.

IMPROVED SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY.

ATELY published and for sale by RICHARDSON & LORR, No. 75, Cornhill.

A new edition (the 23d) of MORSE'S IMPROVED SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY, accompanied with ATLAS. The publishers have now the pleasure of being able to state that patronage which this work has thus far received has exceeded even their highest anticipation. A very large number has been sold within a short period, and its introduction is continually extending.—Instructors and School Committees who have not yet seen the work, are respectfully invited to call and receive a copy for examination. The plan and general merits of this Compend, have been noticed and approved by the following, amongst many other gentlemen:—E. Porter, L. Woods, and J. Murdock, of the Andover Institution; Thomas Jefferson and James Madison, late Presidents of the U. S.; Capt. A. Partridge, of the Military Academy, Norwich; Rev. J. Lyman, Preceptor, Morristown, N. J.; Professor Silliman, in his Journal of the Arts and Sciences; J. V. N. Yates and Gideon Hawley, Esquires, late Superintendents of the Common Schools in the State of New-York, and by the latter in his Report, recommended for introduction into the schools throughout that State; Dr. Samuel L. Mitchell, New-York; Rev. Frederick Beady, University of Pennsylvania; Benjamin Farnsworth, Bridgewater Academy; Rev. Wm. Allen, Pres. Bowdoin College; Andrew Mack, of the Academy, at Haverhill, N. H.

Parsons Cook, of Westfield Academy, writes thus, "I deem it no disparagement to the excellent systems of Geography now in use, to say that this (Morse's) is superior to any; and I shall accordingly take measures to introduce it into the Academy in this place."

Simeon Colton, Preceptor of Monson Academy, writes as follows, "I have taken some pains to compare it (Morse's Geography) with others of a similar design, and I do not hesitate to say, that in my opinion, this has the advantage over all I have seen. The name of Morse undoubtedly stands at the head of the Geographers of his country. Stephen Farley, Atkinson Academy; John Young, Dover Academy; Rufus A. Putnam, New Ipswich Academy.

An ancient ATLAS adapted to this work, has just been prepared and is now ready for sale by the publishers and the booksellers, generally, throughout the country; by Bliss & White, and Messrs. Collins, New-York; Carey & Lea, and A. Small, Philadelphia; Cushing & Jewett, Baltimore; & A. E. Hosford and Daniel Steele & Son, Albany.

Booksellers supplied by the hundred in sheets. The Geography is sold with or without the Atlas.

APPROVED SCHOOL BOOKS.

JAMES LORING, No. 2, Cornhill, has published and offers for sale the following books, on liberal terms, by the dozen or single.

Allen's Reader, containing, 1. The Art of Delivery—articulation, accent, pronunciation, emphasis, pauses, &c., or pitch of the voice, and tones. A Selection of Lessons in the various kinds of Prose. 2. Poetic numbers. Structure of English verse—feet and pauses, measure and movement—melody, harmony and expression. Rules for reading verse. A Selection of Lessons in the various kinds of verse, &c. This is one of the most systematic school books in use, and is extensively circulated.

Murray's Grammar Abridged, with alterations and improvements. Designed for the younger class of learners. By a Teacher of Youth.—Fifteenth edition.—Price 1 dol. 17 cts. per dozen. It is used in nearly every school in Boston, and more generally in Massachusetts, New-Hampshire, &c. than any other Grammar.

Murray's Exercises, tenth edition.

Murray's Key, a new edition. Price 37 1/2 cts.

Watts on the Improvement of the Mind. With Questions adapted to the work; for Schools and Academies.—Second edition.

Dr. Johnson says, that "Watts on the Mind ought to be read over once a year, by every person. Should you make the trial, I am persuaded the result must be beneficial to your character, unless you are extremely deficient towards yourself."

Mason on Self-Knowledge; Showing the Nature and Benefit of that important science, and the way to attain it, &c. With Questions adapted for Schools and Academies. Third edition with Notes.

Common Things, a Catechism by Blair, together with Questions on the American Revolution, and on Customs of Nations, &c. Much used in primary schools. Third edition. Price 1 dol. 12 cts. per dozen.

Barbauld's Lessons.

Pope's Essay on Man, printed on handsome Nonpareil type, at 12 cts. each.

Alger's Elements of Orthography. Price 12 cts.

Arithmetical Tables.—6 cts.

Franklin Primer.—12 cts.

Oct. 4.

PRAYERS FOR CHILDREN.

WHIPPLE & LAWRENCE, Salem, Mass. Have just published, (price 37 1/2 cts.)

Prayers for Children and Youth; with an Historical Catechism of the Life of Jesus Christ.

"And thou shalt teach them diligently unto thy children, and shalt talk of them when thou sittest in the house, and when thou walkest by the way, and when thou liest down, and when thou risest up."—Deuteronomy vi. 7.

From the Preface.—"It is with the hope of aiding Christian mothers, and especially those who are united in maternal associations, in this pleasant duty, that this little book is written."—"If one mother is aided in the discharge of her arduous duties, or one child is better instructed in its duty to God, and in the knowledge of Jesus Christ, it will be an ample reward to one, who is most deeply impressed with the responsibility of parents, and the importance of well adapted instruction to children."

Sold by Whipple & Lawrence, Salem; C. Whipple, Newburyport; S. T. Armstrong, Boston; J. P. Haven, New-York, and by Booksellers generally.

Salem, Oct. 4.

ADAMS' GEOGRAPHY.

JUST published, and for sale by LINCOLN & EDMAN, No. 53, Cornhill, the seventh edition, greatly improved, of Dr. Adams' Geography and Atlas. Geography, One dollar—Atlas, 50 cts.

This Geography cannot fail to receive the approbation of all who examine it. The First Part consists of the names of places, rivers, &c. divided and accented. The Second Part consists of a Grammar of Geography, to be committed to memory, and, by being placed by itself prevents all uncertainty relative to the part to be committed, and is to be studied with constant reference to the Atlas. The Third Part is an interesting description of the world, to be read in classes. To this edition is added, a concise view of Ancient Geography.

The integrative system of teaching, which Dr. Adams, the author of this Geography, introduced in his highly approved "Scholar's Arithmetic," in 1801, is now introduced with improvement into the Third Part of this work. Instead of printing the question at length, which necessarily swells the work, a character, (g) is introduced, intimating to the instructor and pupil that a question is required. For instance, in the first sentence of the work—"The ancients had no certain knowledge of the figure of the earth"—the question is, *Had the ancients any certain knowledge of the figure of the earth?* The answer from reading the sentence, is evident, No, or They had not.

Dr. Stoughton, President of the Columbian College, thus speaks of the work.

The Geography by Daniel Adams, A. M. as far as my judgement extends, is one of the happiest efforts for imparting profit, popularity, and pleasure to the science it teaches. The accentuation of difficult words in the first part, is as necessary and useful as the outlines to be committed to memory in the second part, are select and judicious. In part the third the Author has avoided servility in copying from the works of others, and in a style, neat and attractive, has exhibited the state of Nations and Cities, not as they presented themselves in the last or former centuries, but as they now exist. The work discovers the extensive reading of the Author, and a felicity of talent in fixing on the facts which are best calculated to inform and edify. I wish the work a very extensive circulation.

WILLIAM STOUGHTON.

POET'S CORNER.

For the Boston Recorder.
HAPPINESS.

By a Young Lady of New-Hampshire.
Fair Happiness, O tell me where thou art,
And how obtained? Since first I heard thy name,
Thou'st been the object of my fond desire
And main pursuit. O dost thou love to dwell
Amidst the gay magnificence of courts,
The bustle, pomp, and glory of the great?
Dost thou not rather choose the humble walk,
The verdant meadow, and the flow'ry vale,
The social arbor, and the rustic shade?
Methinks I've sometimes heard thee sing,
On friendship's dew, and caught of thee a glimpse:
But on approaching, quickly thou retir'st,
And hid'st thyself, disdaining all converse,
Regardless of entreaties or complaints.
Thou many shapes assum'st, yet still deceiv'st.
Sometimes, I see thee sweetly glide along,
And cast a pleasing lustre on my path;
But, like a meteor, soon thou disappear'st,
And leav'st my steps more dark. At other times
Thou beckon'st stand'st, and l'ur'st my heedless feet
Through marshy wastes and mazy labyrinth.
Deluded by thy fascinating smiles;
And when enjoy'd, I think thee in my reach,
And almost call'd thee mine, then suddenly
Thou by some fatal artifice escap'st;
And distant, at my disappointment laugh'st.
Thou tantalizing spirit, tell me why
Thou lov'st to vex me so, to break a heart
Already broke, through languishment for thee?
Bewilder'd mortal, cease thy vain research.
Think't thou to find true happiness below?
Nought but my shadow on the earth is seen.
'Tis that thou art pursuing. O beware
Lest chasing it, my substance thou should'st lose.
In regions of immortal love I dwell.
There seek me, and assuredly thou'lt find.

MISCELLANY.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY IN YALE COLLEGE.
Measures have been adopted to establish a Theological Seminary, in connection with Yale College. The original design of this Institution embraced a course of instruction in literature & science, preparatory to the education of young ministers. With this view the Professorship of Divinity was early established; and the Professorship of Languages was in part founded on the donation of Dr. Salter, expressly for the purpose of giving instruction in the Hebrew language to resident graduates. A Theological School has thus existed in connexion with the College; but the increasing claims of the classical department have engrossed the attention of the officers; and it has been determined to place the theological students under the direction of three or more Professors, in connection with the Professor of Divinity. The regular course will embrace the period of three years. We are gratified to perceive a growing disposition to connect with our seminaries of learning, a provision for theological instruction. The advantages to be derived, by a student of theology, from a residence at a College, furnished with an extensive library, and learned professors, are manifestly greater than could usually be expected in a distinct theological seminary. The effect, too, which such an alliance may produce on the students in the College is neither inconsiderable nor unimportant.—*Columbian Star.*

COLONY AT CAPE MESURADO.

It is pleasing to learn that the unfavorable rumors respecting this colony, originating either in mistake or in sinister designs, are unfounded in fact. A letter from Dr. Ayres, the Agent, dated July 23d, states, that although sickness had prevailed, only eight persons had died. The disease may fairly be attributed, in a considerable degree, to the want of proper shelter from the weather. Houses will soon be erected, and there can be no doubt, that the colony will, with proper management, and with the blessing of God, succeed in the accomplishment of its object. Every new settlement must encounter difficulties. Half of the emigrants, who landed at Plymouth, in December, 1820, perished before spring; and the disasters which attended the first settlement of Virginia are known to every one, who is acquainted with the history of his country. The following paragraph, from a Petersburg (Va.) paper, conveys to our minds strong evidence, that the colony is destined, and eminently fitted, to furnish a prosperous and happy home for multitudes of the blacks of this country:

"One of the free colored persons who left this town for Africa some time ago, returned here on Friday night for his family. He speaks in the most enraptured terms of the native country of the blacks, describing it as the garden spot of the world, whither every freeman of color should immediately repair. This statement we had from the person himself, who is an intelligent man, and possessed of considerable property. His representations, and the anxiety manifested by him to return to Africa, will doubtless have a powerful influence on his colored brethren, many of whom, we should suppose, now that their fears are removed, will prepare to join their comrades in their native land."—*ib.*

GOOD FROM EVIL.

A pious Missionary, while travelling in the north-western section of the United States, was overtaken by a cold and violent storm, which obliged him immediately to seek a refuge. He at length arrived at a house, and going in, requested permission to remain there for the night. The old gentleman, who appeared to be a decent man, thus replied: "My son, to whose charge I have committed all my property, is absent from home, but I presume he would have no objection, therefore I grant you this privilege." The missionary then leading his horse to the shelter, supplied him with provender from his own stock, and went into the house. After refreshing himself from the little store of provisions which he had with him, and asking the benediction of heaven to rest upon them, he retired. Soon after, the son returned home, and learning the character of this stranger, went immediately to his room, and addressed the servant of God in the following manner:—"Sir, I understand you have had permission to lodge here, but if you are a missionary, I will let you know that you are not wanted, and have no business in this house." The Missionary thus calmly replied: "You see, sir, that the night is very dark, the weather cold and stormy, and the travelling dangerous; if you close your doors against me I shall be exposed to great danger; I therefore request permission to remain." But the young man continued to reply in the negative with the most vehemence, until the missionary, by the most feeling entreaties, obtained his request. Early in the morning the Missionary arose, and going to the man, requested his bill for lodging. A bill of seventy-five cents was presented. "I am not able to give you the change," replies the Missionary, "one dollar is the smallest piece of money I have, if you will give me the change, I can pay you." "It is for you to make the change," replies the man. "I want my money without further trouble." The Missionary reasoned with the man, showed him the impropriety of his request, and told him he could not pay him, unless he gave him the whole dollar. "Do as you please about that," replies the man, "I want my due." The man of God then gave him the dollar, very affectionately observing, "I can do as well as you, without it as you can with it," and then rejoins, "God bless you," and departed. That man soon began to reflect upon his severe and impious treatment to this stranger, and the kind and Christianlike disposition, which he manifested in return, until the stages of conscience were so keen that he was

obliged to follow the Missionary, and offer him the money he had so unjustly taken. "But," says the injured Missionary, "the affair is now settled, I have nothing more to do about it," and so dismissed him. The man returned with a heavy heart, resolving not to keep the money. After he returned, going to a poor neighbour, he offered to give him the money. The poor man, astonished at this unwonted liberality, insisted upon knowing the cause, and when it was made known to him, declined accepting it saying, "although I am very poor, yet I want no money obtained in this manner." The man thus doubly disappointed, made another attempt to rid himself of the dollar by concealing it in a bag of corn which a neighbour purchased of him. But this proved as unsuccessful as the former. The money was carefully returned. Thus finding it so difficult to free himself of this unlawful gain, he began more seriously to reflect upon the criminality of his conduct, and discovered not only his wickedness to the man, but also his great impiety towards God, and through the mercy of his sovereign grace, became hopefully a monument of His victorious grace.

DANGER OF NEGLECTING PRAYER.

As it fareth between two friends, that have been once familiar, yet dwelling asunder; the one out of a careless neglect, forgets and omits his usual duty of visitation; and that so long, that at last he forbears to go at all: so their loves decay and diminish; not proceeding from any jar, but only out of a stealing neglect of renewing their loves: Even so it falls out between God and the careless Christian; who, when he hath omitted the duty of prayer, and perhaps hath some small motives of a happy return; the Devil asks him with what face he can now repair unto Him, having been so long a stranger, both to Him and to that holy duty. Directly to the loss of a friend; he that would not continue a friend, may neglect him and have his aim. Experience hath taught me how dangerous negligence hath been, how prejudicial; how soon it breeds custom, how easily and insensibly custom creeps into nature; which, much labour & long endeavour cannot alter or extirpate. In this case there is no remedy but violence, & the seasonable application of opportunity. The vigilant mariner sails with the first wind; and though the gale blows somewhat adversely, yet once launched forth, he may either find the blast to womb out his sails more fully, or else help himself, by the advantage of sea-room; whereas he that rides still anchored in the river, and will sail with none but a fair wind, may either lie till he lose his voyage, or rot his barque in the harbour. If a supine neglect run me on the sands, a violent blast must set me adrift again. In things that must be, 'tis good to be resolute. I know not whether I shall have a second call, or whether my first motion shall die issueless. I am sure I must return or perish; and, therefore, necessity shall add a foot to my weak desires; yet I will strive more to prevent this by frequent familiarity, than being an estranged friend, to renew old loves; not that, after error, I would not return; but that I would not stray at all.—*Rel. Int.*

SABBATH SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Study School education, as it is raised so far above common education by its design; so is it equally distinguished from it as to the means which command success. In common with the latter, it communicates knowledge; but it regards knowledge, not as an end, but as the instrument ordained by Heaven for effecting that great spiritual change in man, with which salvation is so closely connected. And this too it possesses peculiar to itself, that it looks for success in the arduous undertaking, not from the means which it assiduously employs, but from the blessing of God upon them. Whatever moral fitness truth possesses to illuminate the mind and convert the heart, it would fall powerless upon both, were it not rendered "mighty through God." This consideration prepares the way for another, and makes it evident that prayer in such an institution is as necessary as diligence.

The moral of the whole is this:—That as the design is different, and the means of success different from those which pertain to common education, so the principal qualification of an instructor is essentially different. He that knows more may instruct him that knows less, and be an effectual teacher; where the design terminates in imparting knowledge; but where the aim, first and last, is to influence the heart, the best man is likely to prove the best instructor; and where success depends absolutely on the will of Heaven, there he who expects it from the divine blessing on the means, and not from the means alone, is likely to be the most successful teacher. Without depreciating the acknowledged value of talent therefore, in this as in every other engagement—If it were asked, in allusion to the questions put to the Athenian orator—What is the first qualification of a Sunday School Teacher? We should reply piety. What is the second? piety. What the third? piety.—*(Philadelphia pa.)*

A DESCRIPTION OF A FUNERAL.

By a Young Lady 16 years of age, deaf and dumb.
A funeral is always a solemn procession. A person is dying and lying on his bed. A clergyman talks to him on his feelings. He prays God to take up his soul to Heaven. He has finished praying and he goes away. A few minutes and he expires with ease or difficulty. His family are affected with a great deal of sorrow for his death. Several friends put him on white clothes, and he is laid in a red coffin which stands on a table.—There are many persons who come to see the corpse. A few hours they are going to the meeting house. The strong men carry the coffin on their shoulders in procession to the burying-ground. Before they go to it, they put the coffin into the church. The clergyman preaches to the people solemnly on the death, and then he prays God to bless the sorrowful persons who lose their friend. A short time he has finished praying, and the persons are dismissed. They are going to see the corpse, before the coffin is carried by them to the grave-yard. At a length a man fastens the coffin with several screws. It is covered with a black pall lying on a bier, and the persons arrive at the grave-yard. The men begin to inter it with a leather string into the grave. A few minutes the clergyman is talking to the persons, while the men take off their hats, and hold them, and at length they put them on their heads. They leave the grave-yard to go home, & the distressed persons continue to wear mourning clothes during one or two years.—*Report of Hartford Asylum.*

Education of Children.

Parents should consider that they are represented, and, in general, fairly represented, by their children. Nothing is more natural than to form a judgment of parents from the deportment of their children. Children, by their conduct are continually procuring either respect or disrespect for their parents.

"This is the case, in all places, but especially in the house of worship, where the utmost propriety of deportment is expected."—*Prov. R. Intell.*

"Sentiments of piety & virtue," says Mr. Bryson, "cannot be impressed too early on the human mind. They are the origin of respectability in society, give relish to the innocent enjoyments of this life, and happily prepare for the fruition of consummate felicity in the life to come."

Confession of an Infidel.—It is related, that one day Mr. Beazet, a member of the French Academy, went to see Diderot one of the champions of infidelity, and found him explaining a chapter of the Gospel to his daughter, as seriously, and with the concern of the most Christian parent.—Mr. Beazet expressed his surprise. "I understand you," said Diderot, "but in truth, where could I find, or what better lesson could I give her."

Advantage of Industry.

"Two pence for my crosses," cried a little boy in the streets of Philadelphia one day—he is now an eminent merchant and worth millions of pence—"La! pa, how mean it looks to see that little boy crying crosses for two pence," said a little gentleman whom he passed one day—that person died a poor creature in goal. Learn this lesson. Two pence is but the beginning of shillings—shillings of fortune—fortune of ease and luxury.—Look well to your two pence and fear not. But neglect them and they will neglect you—they come not like the physician in the hour of death, but when the sun is up and the day of health lasts.

Anecdote.—A pious man took a tour to purchase cattle. He spent a night with a farmer, who seemed to delight in scoffing at religion, at missionaries, and ministers of Christ. He said, he lived and acted as he pleased; and there was a time for all things; a time to go to church; and a time to dance, and to teach children to dance. Strict virtue was unnecessary. The pious man replied—"And would you dance under the gallows on which your father had suffered the merited punishment of death?" God forbid, exclaimed the vile despiser; how could I dance there? "Then consider, (said his reverend, the Son of God, our Creator and our Lord, though innocent, suffered for us, bearing all our sins, (and those in which you so much delight,) in his own body on the tree, and died a death of pain and torment, far greater than any man can suffer. Reflect on this, and see if you can live a life of sin." The scoffer was smitten, and begged the good man to call on him whenever he came that way.

Road to Heaven.—A worthy clergyman in the country, caused a road to be made through his grounds for the accommodation of the neighbourhood. While he was superintending the workmen, a nobleman rode by whose life was not quite so regular as it ought to have been. As he passed, he accosted the clergyman—"Well, Doctor, for all your pains, I take it this is not the road to Heaven." "True," replied he, "for if it had been, I should have wondered at seeing your lordship here."

The Christian Religion.—Patrick Henry, who was a very devout man, left in his will the following testimony in favor of the Christian religion:—"I have now disposed of all my property to my family—there is one thing more I wish I could give them, and that is the Christian Religion. If they had that, and I had not given them one shilling, they would be rich; and if they have not that, and I had given them all the world, they would be poor."

CARD.—The subscriber would hereby express his gratitude to the Ladies of his Society, who have manifested such respect for him, and such regard to the interests of the Redeemer's kingdom, as to present him with forty dollars, to make him a life member of the American Education Society. May the Lord reward them a hundred fold in spiritual blessings. SAM'L. HARRIS. Windham, N. H. Sept. 23, 1823.

OBITUARY.

Died at Riga, N. Y. August 7, Mrs. MARY DARWIN, wife of Rev. Alanson Darwin.—Mrs. D. the eldest daughter of Mr. William and Mrs. Mary Hale, was born at Glastenbury, Conn. Sept. 11, 1785. When she was about nine years old her father removed to Dalton, Mass. She early discovered a strong and vigorous mind; was of quick discernment and made greater proficiency in learning than most of her years. She was trained up to respect religion and consider it the one thing needful; but had no special serious impressions till her 23d year. These were of short duration. About two years after, while residing at Westfield, a sermon by the Rev. Mr. Knapp, the worthy minister of that place, made a deep impression on her mind. The word came to her heart in the power and demonstration of the spirit. Her convictions of sin were deep and pungent; her distress of mind was great. She was much engaged in reading the scriptures, and in importunate applications for the pardon of her sins, for a new heart and faith in Christ. The day of deliverance came; it was a day of godly sorrow; yet a pleasant, a delightful day, when the God of mercy brought her into the glorious liberty of the gospel. She thus writes in her journal—"May 19, 1809. I desire to thank God, that I have this day felt a greater resignation to his holy will, than I have ever before experienced. I have a number of times this day gone into my chamber, to pour out my soul to God in prayer. O he has ever been a merciful Father to me. I have sinned all my days in open defiance of him and his holy laws. How just would it be, if I were this moment sent to eternal misery. The pleasures of such a day of repentance as this, are better than all the vain amusements this world can afford. O heavenly Father, thou art all my strength, my hiding place through the merits of a crucified Redeemer: in thee is all my trust."

"O should I die deprived of thee,
No being else can succour me;
Thy frowns would rend my soul in death,
And sink me to the depths beneath."

Her religious enjoyment was great; but she took no merit of it to herself. She thus writes, "June 28. To-day I have enjoyed a great degree of comfort. I take more real pleasure in praying for my companions, than I ever did in their company. I cannot but ask myself, why all these enjoyments are bestowed on me? It is for nothing that I have done; but all the praise is due to Him that rules on high."—"27. I have, through the mercy of God, lived another day in the full enjoyment of religion. O, why am I thus favored? I know that I am a sinful, hell-deserving creature. I fall short of my duty every day I live. But God is good, and his mercy endureth forever." On making a public profession of religion she says, "To-day I have given myself publicly to God. I have often before done it in secret, with all the sincerity of which I was capable; but the solemnity of this day is inexpressible." Her idea of prayer, and her fervency in it appears from the following extract—"I grow more and more convinced of the efficacy of prayer, I have frequently prayed, that I might feel affected, and view myself as in the presence of God, while performing this duty. I felt solemnly affected; the tears flowed plentifully, and I hope he heard my supplication."

Before her marriage she was much employed in teaching school, and was useful in that employment. She was married to Mr. Darwin August 6, 1815. She was peculiarly fitted for the situation of a clergyman's wife; and was truly a helpmeet to her husband; his heart so fully trusted in her; anxious that nothing should divert his mind from his ministerial work, she took much of the temporal concerns of the family upon her. He always found her counsel judicious. She enjoyed the confidence and friendship of all the members of the society with which she was connected; and they were all dear to her. She lived beloved, and died lamented. Her death was "the death of the righteous," peaceful, happy in full trust and confidence in her Redeemer, who was so precious to her soul. It was,

"On his breast" she "leaned her head,
And breathed her life out sweetly there."

If it was ever proper to say

"Ah lovely appearance of death!"

it was when her departing spirit was leaving its tenement of clay, to go and be with Christ forever. Mrs. Darwin possessed a sound judgment, an amiable disposition, an affectionate and benevolent heart. She united dignity with affability and humility—and decision of character, with sweetness of temper. Her virtues are embalmed in the memory of her numerous friends. They are mourners, but not inconsolable mourners.—While they mourn their irreparable loss, they re-

joice that she is in the full fruition of that "mercy that endureth forever." [Communicated.]

Mr. JON PARTRIDGE, of Bellingham, closed the scene of life on the 10th ult., aged 81. He left a wife, 8 children, 35 grandchildren, and 5 great-grandchildren. While living, he buried 4 children, (3 in infancy,) 5 grandchildren, and 2 great-grandchildren. As a man, he was not superior in talents, nor elevated in life; yet he was a man of good judgment, of correct morals, and a peaceable disposition. As a neighbor, he was kind, obliging, and useful. As a citizen, he was strictly honest and upright in all his dealings. As a Christian, he was uniform and exemplary. He believed and loved the doctrines of grace, and performed the duties of the gospel. He taught the nature and importance of religion by example rather than by precept. It is not known that he had an enemy, or was an enemy to any one. He was a member of the Second Church in Medway, about 38 years. During his last sickness, which was short, but distressing, he was favoured with the constant exercise of reason, and expected soon to close his eyes in death, but was unusually patient and submissive. He lived and died in hope of eternal felicity, and we trust, his works of benevolence and piety have followed him to the mansions of peace. [Communicated.]

In Wrentham, Rev. William Williams, A. M. Pastor of the Baptist Church in that town, in an advanced age, a native of Pennsylvania. Mr. W. was one of the two surviving members of the first class of Brown University, who graduated at Warren in the year 1769; the other being the Rev. Dr. Rogers, now on a visit to his native State.

At Bergen Point, Jersey shore, near the Quarantine Ground, Mrs. Vanhorn, of yellow fever, caught from a feather bed, which she found floating near that place, and which without doubt had been thrown overboard from some vessel in Quarantine. She washed the feathers of this bed on Saturday week, sickened on Sunday, and died last Wednesday of black vomit. [E. Post.]

In England, Mr. Sampson Perry, aged 75, long devoted to the public press. He was imprisoned nine times in France, during the Revolution, and was condemned to death, with Thomas Paine, and with him escaped that punishment by the mistake of the executioner in not noticing the mark on the door of their cell. He had been very rich and very poor; surrounded by friends, and afterwards friendless.

In Stokes, N. C. Mr. Hooser.—He was lately on the Grand Jury, and sworn to return all he knew to have sold spirituous liquors without a license.—His wife was in this predicament, and he did not return her—and the subsequent upbraidings of his conscience led him to the commission of suicide.

In Davidson County, N. C. Mr. Benjamin Hyre—he committed suicide by repeatedly stabbing himself with a knife in a room where were several persons. The cause was his mother's refusing her consent to his being married.

A negro man, who had been purchased by a negro speculator at Mobile, and who was about to be torn from the bosom of his family, committed suicide, after murdering the whole of his family.

In the Almshouse, New-Haven, Mr. Tophasz Shanite, printer, aged about 30, a native of Germany, and had worked in most of the cities of the U. S. from Virginia to Massachusetts. His habits are said to have been good, but latterly, being unable to obtain employ, he fell into a state of despondency, & terminated his existence by taking arsenic.

More suicides are committed in our country at this time than at any former period since our independence. [Georgetown Metropolitan.]

DEFERRED SUMMARY.

Patent Right.—The case of Nathaniel Knapp vs. James Rose was brought on for trial before the Circuit Court of the United States sitting at Hartford, on the 17th inst. It was an action founded on a patent obtained for the spring, baggage and driver's seat now in general use on stage coaches. The defendant proved that the same invention had been in use both in America and England prior to the date of the patent, and the plaintiff withdrew his suit, without argument.

Printers' Right.—The National Intelligencer says that the General Post Office, 20 years ago, authorized the publishers of newspapers to mark on the margin of their papers sent by mail, the amount due by their subscribers.

Importance of the Great New York Canal.—The following statement of the quantity of flour, wheat and provisions, cleared for the eastward during the months of April, May, June and July, from Bucksville, (a thriving little village on the Canal, a few miles east of Montezuma,) is published in the Auburn Republican: Flour 72,617 barrels—Wheat 60,841 bushels—Provisions, 5,788 barrels. The amount of toll, received, during the same months, was \$15,934 33.

Albany Pier and Basin.—This great work is in successful progress; one half of which it is expected will be accomplished this season, & the other half the next. The Pier will be upwards of 4000 feet in length, 80 feet in width, and the Basin averaging from 140 to 300 feet in width.

Kine Pox Inoculation.—Measures have been taken to inoculate, by subscription the inhabitants of New Bedford and Fairhaven; and about eight hundred have already been vaccinated.

Remedy for the Gravel.—The Traction True American recommends the Wild Carrot as a remedy for the gravel, and other disorders of a similar character. A tea cup full of the decoction of a moderate strength, made from the stalks & seeds taken before breakfast, and a like quantity before dinner, it is said will generally effect a cure in two or three days, & will in all cases give relief.

Agriculture.—Mr. David Brown of Springfield, Vt. has gathered as the product of a single kernel twelve ears of corn; the average length of which is nearly eight and half inches.—*Bellows Falls Intell.*

A White Robin.—A young robin, perfectly white, was taken from a nest by John Little, Esq. of Union, last spring. He kept it till a few weeks, since, when it was destroyed by a cat.

Wine.—A Danish chemist has demonstrated that apple juice mixed with a great quantity of sugar produces a drink which more nearly resembles wine than any other substitute. Cherries and currants, he says are not so proper for wine as the apple.

Hamilton, the Matrimonial Imperator, has pleaded guilty to two indictments for Bigamy & Swindling. The first entitles him to 10 years residence in the State Prison.

A highway robbery has been committed near Lancaster, Pen. on the Rev. John C. Reisor, who was severely wounded by the villains.

It is proposed at New-York to establish Sunday Schools particularly for Sailor Boys.

The house of Mr. G. J. Sherran, of Mayville, Montgomery county, N. Y. was destroyed by fire on Wednesday, Sept. 17th, and Mrs. Sherran was burnt to death in the flames. Her interment is supposed to have been the cause of the accident.

A new organ has been built for Yorkminster Church, Eng. which contains 3254 pipes, and 52 stops. The Harlaam Organ contains 60 stops.

It is very sickly in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. Whole families have died—in one, a man, his wife and five children. Three corpses were carried from one house in one day. There were commonly 4 deaths a day, and in one day 10. The diseases were bilious fever and dysentery.

The Pope has revived an edict of the 16th century, for compelling Jews to attend Catholic worship under a fine of about half a dollar for each absence.

Great talents, even in a generous and benevolent mind, are sometimes attended with a certain want of pliability, which is ill suited to the cordialities of domestic life.

SCOTT'S FAMILY BIBLE.

In Five Volumes Quarto, with the Marginal References, and the Life of the Author, with an elegant Portrait of that celebrated Divine.

WILLIAM W. WOODWARD, No. 52, South Street, Philadelphia; having already published three editions of SCOTT'S FAMILY BIBLE, is now induced to present Proposals for publishing a fourth, FROM THE LAST LONDON IMPROVED EDITION. This copy is designed to be superior to any former American one; it will be printed on a fine and superior paper, and at a moderate price. And as the public have long been in want of a handsome edition, on a large, plain type, of so valuable a work, it is presumed that a liberal support will be extended to the following conditions.

I. The work will be printed on a fine paper superior to any in former American editions, and in five volumes quarto, the first of which will contain the Life of the Author, and his Portrait engraved in a superior manner.—Price to subscribers 5 dollars per volume, in boards, 6 dollars in plain but substantial sheep, and 7 dollars in calf.—To be paid on the delivery of each volume.

II. Those who procure four subscribers, and become responsible for the payment, will have a fifth copy gratis.

III. The work will be put to press as early as a reasonable support is obtained to the undertaking.

Subscriptions received by Booksellers generally. Papers to obtain subscribers ready for any one who wishes to engage in the publication.

ON SUPERFINE FINE PAPER.
W. W. W. will publish a few copies on a very superior paper, at the following prices—6 dollars per volume in boards, 7 dollars in sheep, 8 dollars in calf, and in elegant morocco 11 dollars, or in super calf extra ornamented, 11 dollars. Subscribers will please to specify the quality and the number of copies.

W. W. W. has just published, Brown on the Jewish Antiquities, in 2 vols. octavo, with 2 plates, in use at Princeton College, &c.—Dr. Miller's Reply to Prof. Stuart, on the Eternal Sonship of Christ, 12 mo. volume—Samuel Bayard Esq.'s Letters on the Sacrament, 12 mo. volume—Wardlaw on the Book of Ecclesiastes, one octavo volume—Bradley's Popular Sermons, octavo—with a variety of Books and Stationery—one of the largest and best stocks in the United States, and all selling at the most reduced prices for Cash.

Philadelphia, May 26th, 1823.

IMPROVED EDITION OF ANTHEMS, edited by the Boston Handel & Haydn Society.—[JAMES LORANCE has for sale at his Music Book-Store, No. 2, Cornhill, "The Old Colony Collection of Anthems." Selected from the works of the most celebrated Authors, and arranged for the Organ and Piano Forte, by the Handel and Haydn Society. Third edition, improved." The most popular Anthems in the former edition are retained in this improved edition. Extract from the *Enterprise*, a Musical Work, published in Boston.

"The rapid sale of the two former editions of the Old Colony Collection, has induced the proprietors to issue a third. The present volume is much improved in every point, and we unhesitatingly recommend it, as being replete with sound classical pieces of easy and familiar construction, and peculiarly adapted to the use of country choirs."

Among the pieces not published in the former edition, and many of which were never before published in this country, are the following—A wake, put on thy strength.—Jackson. From the fierce north wind.—Whitaker. He was cut off. But thou didst not leave his soul in hell.—Handel. The sun that walks his airy way.—Mendels. Bow down thine ear, O Lord.—Linley. The Lord gave the word.—Handel. Who is this that cometh from Edom?—Kent. Hark! the voice of hymn is stealing. But as for his people he loveth them, &c. Handel.

Church Music, As above, the Boston Handel and Haydn Society Collection of Church Music. Second edition with improvements. Sept. 27.

FULLER'S GRAMMAR.

JUST received, and for sale by LINTOCK & DEAN, 23, Cornhill, GRAMMATICAL EXERCISES, being a plain and concise method of teaching English Grammar. Original and selected. BY ALLEN FULLER. Price 25 cts. Recommended by several respectable gentlemen. Sept. 29.

SHIPWRECK OF THE ALBION.

A PAINTING, representing with great fidelity this unfortunate occurrence, as a Canvas 10 feet by 13, is now on Exhibition for a few days and evenings, at CONCERT HALL.—In this view, which is believed to be a faithful representation of one of the most awful and distressing calamities to which humanity is liable, the artist may examine perhaps one of the most successful efforts of the pencil, and the humane may shed the tear of sympathy which necessarily excites to see so many of their fellow beings struggling in vain with overwhelming billows, whilst the moralist can in safety reflect on the awful sublimity of the scene, and through it with reverence to that unseen power, which "Guides the whirlwind and directs the Storm."

Tickets for the season 50 cents. Admittance 25 cents. Children half price.
Hours of Exhibition from 9 in the morning, till 10 o'clock in the evening every day, (Sundays excepted.)

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

SAMUEL REAL, Mill-Ford-Street, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that his Warehouse is well supplied with rich and low priced FURNITURE, viz:

- 144 Fancy New-York Chairs, elegant patterns and richly ornamented;
- 205 do Boston and country make, of all qualities and prices;
- 2006 Bamboo Chairs, green, straw, and rose colors;
- 200 Rocking, half size, Children's do. &c.
- 50 Large Bureaus, high finished;
- 200 Bureaus, of all qualities and prices;
- 125 Mahogany and Stained Bedsteads, high and low prices;
- 125 Dining and Pembroke Tables, with and without Castors;
- 20 Grecian Card and Pembroke Tables;
- 130 Work Tables, with and without bags;
- 20 Secretaries, with Glass and Mahogany Doors;
- 75 Wash Stands and Toilets;
- 20 Grecian Wash and Light Stands;
- Five Sets—Looking Glasses—Hair Cases—Sofas—black & green Morocco—Dressboards—Cradles—Portable Desks—Dressing Cases—Writing Desks—a great assortment of Floor, Hearth, Dust, Furniture, & Varinik Bedsteads—Fancy Bellows—Entry Mats—Waiters and Bed Castors—Mattresses—Beds—Night Stands—Cabinets—600 yards Carpeting—200 do Stairs—Stained, Wood, Dining and Pembroke Tables—Pine Tables and Cradles—Good common Tables—125 bales Live Geese and Russia Feathering—4 bales Bed Ticking.

Beds put up to order, and Sacks of Feathering any quantity, and as low as can be found in the city.

*All orders attended to with care and dispatch. Sept. 27.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his HOUSE and FARM, situated about half a mile from the oldbury College.—No description is necessary for those acquainted with the premises.—The terms may be examined for themselves. The terms may be known by making application to Geo. Cleaveland Esq., P. M., Middlebury, Vt. or the subscriber at Whitwell, N. Y. Sept. 20.